

ments or sentiments strongly adhere to, and commendation is in the matter. The orthodox, embodied in the *Declaration*, have their rights to be heard almost as much as the dissenters. It must have a military effect. It will put upon us the burden to justify their claims to order. Yes! sentiment to be heard. But, Rufus, "can't come 'til it's decided."—*Q*

ERRATUM.

In the absence of the editor, a mistake occurred last week in the article published in the *Anti-Slavery*. It has been printed: "Nothing is more injurious or more unreasonable, than the general passive subservience to public opinion? Assuredly you and I had a share of it."

It should have been printed this: "Nothing is more injurious, or more unreasonable, than the general passive subservience to public opinion. *What forms this much-decried public opinion?* Assuredly, you and I have and our share in it."

PETITIONS.

We hope *that* all will come will be observed in this department of anti-slavery exertions, that our Congress will assemble in a few weeks. The first voyage

from the country, should be that of the despoiled
Africans, speaking through his friends, and claiming as
right, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

CHARLES LENOX REMOND.

We have received a letter from our friend Remond,
dated at Dublin, October 24, in which he states his in-
tention to sail, shortly, for the United States. He will
receive a cordial welcome from his co-laborers on the
side of the Atlantic.

☞ Our Financial Agent for the Standard, George
Foster, will attend the Annual Meeting of the Rhode
Island Anti-Slavery Society. Our friends will then have
an opportunity to subscribe, or pay for the Standard,
or forward contributions.

Anti-Slavery Items.

Thomas Maylin, late a member of the Executive Com-
mittee of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, has re-
signed his place, because he cannot conscientiously

to artifice or violence of any kind," or "engage in political cantations," to promote the objects of the Society. Dr. Bailey thinks the alleged reasons unsatisfactory, and adds: "Neither the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, nor its Executive Committee, has in a single instance identified itself with any, or with any political party movement against slavery, or with any *civil* measures against it, or with any forcible measures of self-defence. So far as I know, the Committee in question has been friendly to all men, and to all parties belonging to the organization throughout the State; have ever excepted to their measures, on the score of conscientious scruples."

This is all that is necessary to say respecting Mr. Maylie's communication.—*PHILADELPHIA.*

ABOLITIONISTS IN JAIL.—Three abolitionists, theological students in Illinois, have lately endeavored to criticise the *Chicago Tribune*, for its editorial attacks upon the cause of the negro. They were arrested, and their names were betrayed by the negroes, and their arrested—have been tried in Palmyra, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years. The case, it is understood, will be carried

While we abominate the tone of triumph, in which a portion of the newspaper press speaks of this trial, and deeply pity the young men who have rendered themselves liable, under the bloody code of slavery; still, we must condemn, in decided terms, the act which has involved such a punishment. If, on the plea of doing to others as we would that others should do to us, persons may go into slave States, and entice slaves to run off; on the same principle, those who believe in the right of self-defence, would be warranted in forcible and deadly aggression.

sion on the masters, in order to wrest from them their human chattels. Both acts are alike repugnant to the spirit and letter of the constitutions under which anti-slavery societies have been formed, and under which they have consistently acted; and, should either become common among citizens of the free States, the worst consequences would ensue. It is impossible that aggression like this, on the citizens of other States, should effect the abolition of slavery, unless it could not fail to involve

the abolition of slavery, since it could not fail to favour the anti-slavery cause in unnecessary odium, and throw serious obstacles in the way of its legitimate prosecution.—*Id.*

PRICE OF BLOOD.—A slaveholder lately died in Georgia, and gave directions in his will that his slaves, one hundred in number, should be sold for cash, and the proceeds equally divided between the American Board, the American Education Society, the American Bible Society, and two Societies in his own State.

THE ATTNEY CASE, we are happy to learn, has been decided in *favor* of the liberty of the boy. He is placed under the care of a guardian, our friend, Dr. May, who has been appointed by the court to be carried out of Massachusetts into slavery, even with their consent. We hope the *Supreme Court of Massachusetts*, will soon give a report of this important case well-deserved.

THE CHURCH.—Resolved by the Erie Annual Conference, Ohio, "That while it disclaims all intension of interfering with any man's private opinion, and while, as the Discipline says, 'we are not to judge,' we judge it incompatible with the duties and obligations of Methodist preachers, to spend their time delivering abolition lectures, or attending abolition conventions, or circulating abolition petitions."

COLONIZATION.—It is most remarkable, if the EXTRACTS DO REALLY *show* the colored people, as they would have us believe, that *they cannot* be free, that they have never been able to do, and they never will. The colored people

maintained their opposition to the bifurcation of the colonies, in 1877, some abolitionists in the Cape Colony were so alarmed by the prospect of the new constitution, that they petitioned the Government to rescind it. At the present, they have been increasing in their opposition, till it is only equalled by their abhorrence of the abuses which are being perpetrated under its provisions. Many of them would gladly prefer slavery, even if it meant a slaveholder from Georgia, Rev. Mr. J. Davis gave an account of some thirty more or less, who begged and entreated the master to send and bring them to America, as slaves, rather than stay in the country where they were free, but then say that "Bosany Bay."—*Encyclopædia.*

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, presented a petition on a subject of the greatest importance, and to which their lordships always paid the greatest attention—it was a petition from the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The petitioners complained that the slave trade in human beings bought and sold as slaves, the practice was still continued under disguise. The petition proceeded to recite certain portions of the constitution of the said society, and stated that the agents engaged in misling transactions bought African slaves, who were

would to work in the mines of Cuba and Brazil. It was a matter of no consequence that these merchants were domiciled in the places named, they were guilty of felony, and liable here to be tried for it and if guilty, sentenced to transportation for life. The petitioners further said, that large hankeng companies were formed in this country, who acted and co-operated with the mining companies referred to. The petition further set forth, that British merchants in London shipped goods to the slave factories in Cuba and Brazil, not for a price out and out for so much, but according to the guilty gain of the said slave-factories, the felons and pirates to whom it was made, at Cuba and Brazil. The noble and learned lord asked if there would be any objection to

